

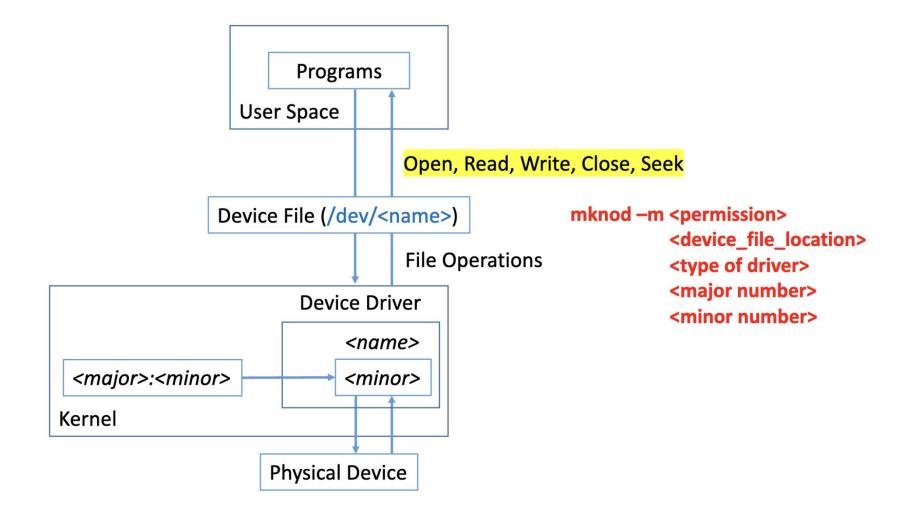
### **Announcements**

- PA0+1 Interview Grading almost over!
- Quiz 3 due at midnight
- Problem Set 1 due on Sunday
- PA2 and PA3 are SIGNIFICANTLY MORE WORK THAN PA0 and PA1
- Recitation materials: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CSCI3753">https://tinyurl.com/CSCI3753</a>



# Recap

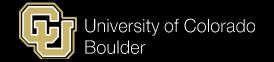
- PA0
- PA1
- User/Kernel Space
- System Calls
- LKM



- create a Device Driver Module (LKM)
- implement file operations
  - o open, seek, read, write, release
- make and load the module
- create a Device File for this Device

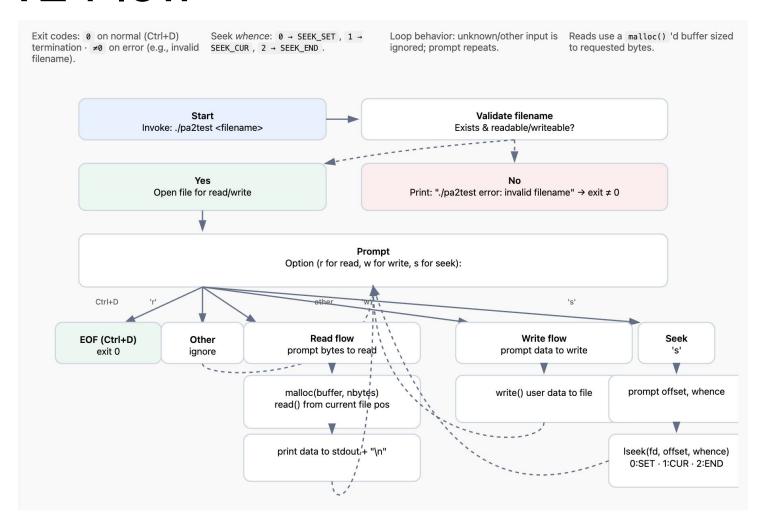
- create a Device Driver Module (LKM)
- implement file operations
  - open, seek, read, write, release
- make and load the module
- create a Device File for this Device
- create a test program

### PA<sub>2</sub>



- Test program for PA 3
- pa2test.c
  - infinite loop with the following features
    - r read()
    - w write()
    - s seek()
      - SEEK\_SET
      - SEEK\_CUR
      - SEEK\_END
    - control+d for termination
    - other entries should be ignored

### PA 2 Flow



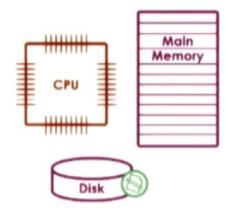
### PA2 Demo

Available on Canvas

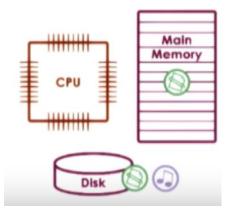
### **Processes and Threads**

### What is a Process?

OS manages hardware on behalf of applications

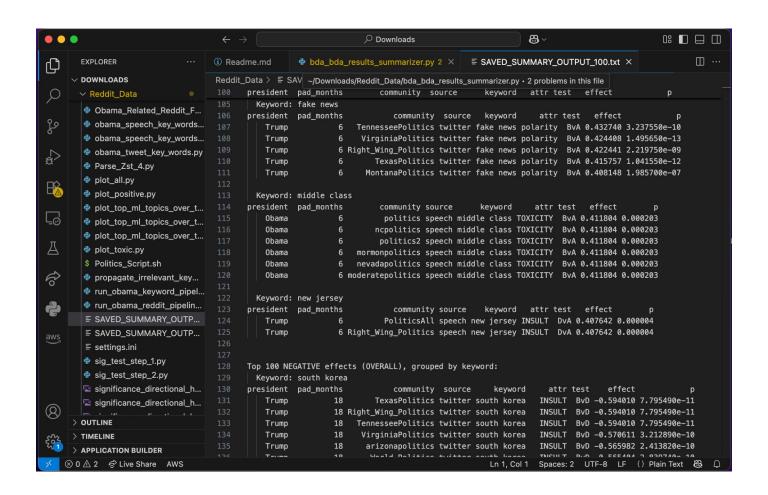


Program is an application on disk/flash memory (static)



Process is a program when loaded into main memory (active)

# Example of a Process

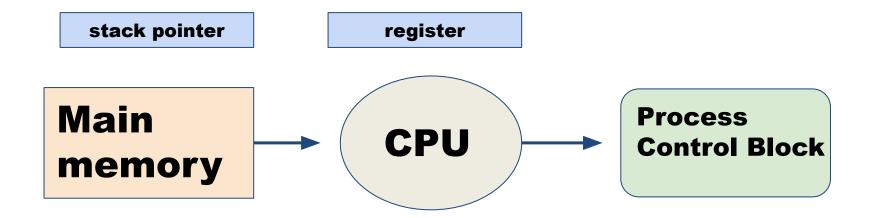


### How does the OS track Processes?

pc

- Program Counter
- CPU Registers
- Stack Pointer

for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) { sum += i; (a) Simple Loop Code 4004b8: movl \$0x0, -0x8(%rbp)4004bf: mov1 \$0x0, -0x4(%rbp)4004c6: movl \$0x0, -0x4(%rbp)4004cd: imp 4004d9 <main+0x25> 4004cf: mov -0x4(%rbp),%cax 4004d2: add %cax, -0x8(%rbp) 4004d5: addl \$0x1,-0x4(%rbp) \$0x9,-0x4(%rbp) 4004d9: cmpl 4004dd: 4004cf <main+0x1b> (b) Assembly Code

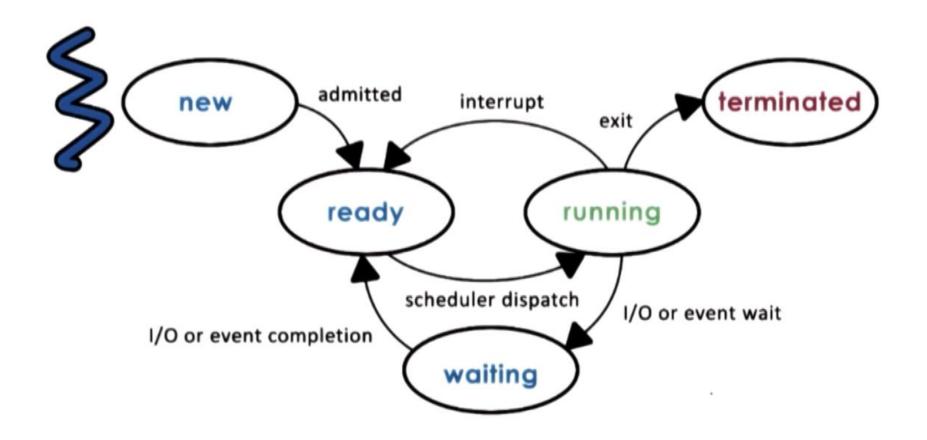


### **Process Control Block**

- PCB created when process is created
- Certain fields are updated when process state changes
- Other fields change very frequently

process state process number program counter registers memory limits list of open files priority signal mask CPU scheduling info

# Process Lifecycle: States



# Process Lifecycle: States

- New: The process is being created
- Running: Instructions are being executed
- Waiting: The process is waiting for some event to occur (such as an I/O completion or reception of a signal)
- Ready: he process is waiting to be assigned to a processor
- Terminated: The process has finished execution

#### **Processes**

Have an ID associated with it call the process ID (PID)

#### ps command

- PID: process ID
- TTY: controlling terminal associated with the process
- STAT: process status code
- TIME: total CPU usage
- CMD: name of executable/command

\$ ps				
PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	CMD
41230	pts/4	Ss	00:00:00	bash
51224	pts/4	R+	00:00:00	ps

# /proc directory

- Contains virtual files and numbered directories corresponding to each running process
- Directory name = process ids
- When a process ends, its directory in /proc disappears automatically
- File in a number directory:
  - cmdline
  - cwd
  - environ
  - $\circ$  fd
  - maps, statm, mem, stat, status

# /proc directory

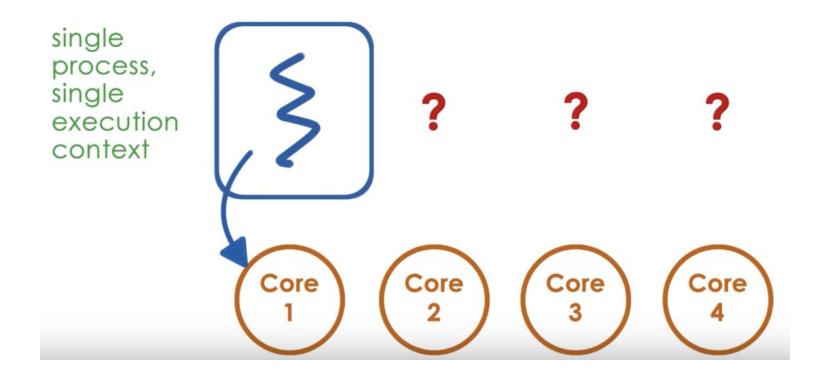
- Some typical virtual files that provide
  - Hardware information:
    - /proc/cpuinfo: identifies the type of processor used by your system
    - /proc/iomem: shows you the current map of the system's memory for each physical device
    - /proc/meminfo
    - /proc/interrupts
  - File info
    - /proc/filesystems:displays a list of the file system types currently supported by the kernel
    - /proc/partitions
  - Kernel info
    - /proc/cmdline: shows the parameters passed to the kernel at the time it is started
    - /proc/sys

### top command

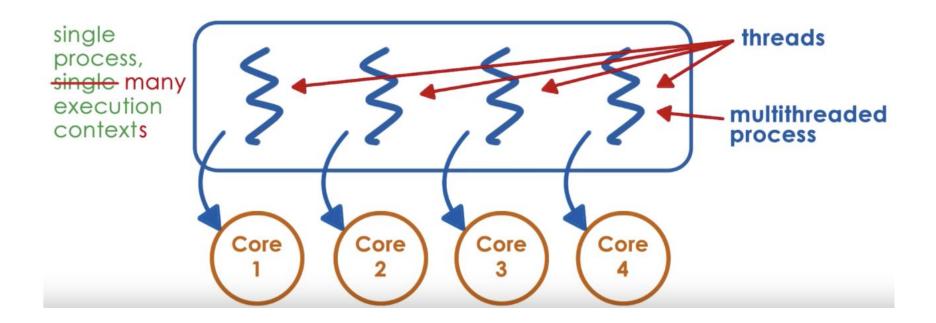
Displays a list of processes with their resource usage

*				Termin	al - user	@cu-cs-\	/m	:~			- +
File E	dit	View Te	armina	l Tabs	Help						
Allower to		AND THE STREET								00 000	
ор - с	11:10	:46 up 3	6 min	, Z use	rs, Lo	ad aver	ag			00, 0.00	
				nning, 1				stopp			
Cpu(s) iB Mem		2017320								06980 buft	si, <b>0.0</b> st
iB Swa		998396			<b>96</b> free			θ used		<b>19228</b> avai	
ID SWC	ıμ.	330330	tutat	, 9903	30 Hee	•		useu	. 14	19220 ava.	t rieiii
PTD	USER	PF	R NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MFM	TIMF+	COMMAND
1362				439920	35304	28776		0.3	1.8		vmtoolsd
2333				49288	3736	3096		0.3	0.2	0:00.09	
	root			119996	6136	4020		0.0	0.3	0:03.12	
2	root			0	0	Θ	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kthreadd
3	root	26	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.06	kworker/0+
4	root	6	-20	0	Θ	Θ	I	0.0	0.0		kworker/0+
6	root	6	-20	0	0		I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu+
7	root	26	0	0	0	Θ	S	0.0	0.0		ksoftirqd+
8	root	26	Θ	0	0	Θ		0.0	0.0		rcu_sched
	root			0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0:00.00	
	root			0	0		S	0.0	0.0		migration+
	root			0	0	0		0.0	0.0		watchdog/0
	root			0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	
	root			0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	
	root			0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/1
	root			0	0		S	0.0	0.0		migration+
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	5	0.0	0.0	0:00.05	ksoftirqd+

# What if we have multiple CPUs?

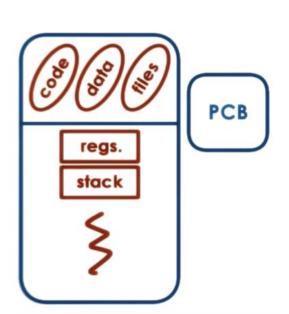


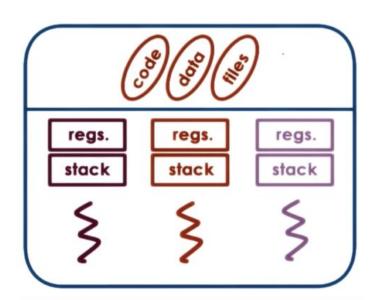
# What if we have multiple CPUs?

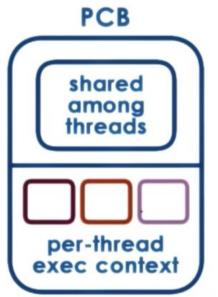


### Process vs

### **Threads**







### Process vs Thread

Process	Thread
Executing instance of an application	Path of execution within a process
Used for heavy weight tasks	Used for small tasks
Takes more time for termination and creation and context switching	Takes less time for termination and creation and context switching
Process consume more resources.	Threads consume less resources
Process is isolated	Threads share memory

### Process Demo

https://tinyurl.com/CSCI3753